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Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 26 June 30, 1962 Section 1 — News

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Revolt Against JFK: Will the Kennedy Administration lose the elections next fall? This is the question agonizingly examined in the national committees of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Election experts look for an answer—not in polls or spot canvasses made by long-distance telephone—but in the course of the White House battle, now in marked crescendo, to put over its legislative program in Congress.

The answer to the crucial question is, at present, in the affirmative. All signs indicate the White House is bogged down in what it finds to be treacherous terrain on Capitol Hill. At first dubbed a "mess," JFK's troubles in Congress have become a "morass."

On almost all major pieces of legislation, the trend against the "Irish Mafia" (the White House lobbyists on the Hill) is strong. The score card last week looked this way:

(1) The House of Representatives last week inflicted a stunning defeat—the most spectacular of this session of Congress—on JFK when it killed the President's collectivist and dictatorial farm bill. This took place despite the Democratic leadership's frantic efforts to buy off opposition to the measure by amendments. The White House is reported numbed by this unexpected blow to its power and prestige. (See page 474.)

(2) Opponents of Medicare predict the socialistic health measure will die in this session. One indication of Administration distress last week was Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Abraham Ribicoff's desperate offers to make a compromise.

(3) Kennedy's general aid to education bill, killed last year in the House Rules Committee, has almost no chance for revival. The college aid bill is presently snagged in a Senate-House conference committee on the question of grants to parochial schools.

(4) The tax bill, deeply mired in the Senate Finance Committee, is one of the President's biggest headaches. He proclaims his tax reform is the remedy to ward off recession, but highly influential Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), Chairman of the Finance Committee, wants none of JFK's brand of tax medicine. No hope for this particular bill is seen today as long as Kennedy stubbornly refuses to compromise.

(5) Foreign aid is in trouble. (See page 475.)

(6) The House last week passed a sugar bill so different from the one presented by the Administration that liberals already complain Congress is trying to run the Executive branch of the government—a lament not heard on Capitol Hill for some time.

(7) Only the trade bill seems to have fairly clear sailing ahead in the House.

In short, this trend—if sustained in coming weeks—will spell a staggering defeat for the JFK regime. Kennedy and other Democratic spokesmen long worked—indeed overworked—the excuse that they could not put over their liberal program during the Eisenhower Administration because Ike vetoed their bills. For a year and a half now, Kennedy and the Democratic party have had control of not only the White House, but of Congress as well. In addition, they have enjoyed unprecedented support in the press. Yet, the outlines of a spectacular failure loom.

What's the reason? All over Capitol Hill, the answer given is: The members of Congress have been hearing from home. This means—to acute observers—one thing: JFK has lost more than the confidence of business; he has also lost the confidence of much of the country. A revolt in the grass roots is developing.

The most likely conclusion—barring an unexpected reversal of Kennedy's liberal role—is that the Democrats face defeat in their efforts to maintain control of the House of Representatives in the November elections.

Estes Scandal: An attempt to intimidate probers of the Billie Sol Estes scandal was bared late last week when Senators Carl Curtis (R.-Neb.) and Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) revealed that the Department of Agriculture has been investigating all their letters to the Department since 1953. Curtis and Mundt are Republican members of the McClellan subcommittee studying the Estes scandal. At the

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same time the Department was not investigating the correspondence of the Democrats on the committee.

The GOP twain said the effort was made "to find some correspondence which might be twisted or distorted to create implications not substantiated by the facts." They said they had nothing to conceal.

Asked whether the file search was some sort of "blackmail effort," Mundt snapped: "The Secretary of Agriculture would have a better idea than I about that."

These revelations in the Senate strengthen suspicions widely held in the House that the congressional Estes probes are being conducted to whitewash the Democratic Administration and to shield "higher-ups" in the Administration who allegedly played ball with Estes.

Kennedy Crash: Since January 1 the federal government has spent approximately $41.5 billion of the taxpayers' money, but even this enormous spending is dwarfed by the losses Americans have suffered on the New York Stock Exchange alone in the same period. The total value of all listed securities declined over $61 billion through May 31, with an estimated loss of an additional $20 billion already this month. This decline has put a severe brake on business spending and new capital investment and is defeating the supposed purpose of the Administration's vast federal spending programs.

In Germany: Report of a lively exchange of remarks between an ace correspondent of the most powerful of American newspapers and a high German official suggests that all is not so well between West Germany and the US as Washington claims.

The American journalist was visiting Bonn recently. He sought to persuade the Adenauer official that the West German government should agree to the concessions to East Germany and the Soviets which Secretary Rusk has urged—"or else." He specified that phrase meant "a Moscow-Washington" pact.

The West German official retorted: "So that's your card. But we have a card or two. For instance, suppose we suddenly decide to liquidate the dollars we hold—and we hold many of them—and demand payment in gold from you?"

The American had no ready answer, for he was well aware of the international decline of the dollar, our shortage of gold and the grave danger of another gold exodus from the United States—with possible devaluation of the dollar as the result. In Washington, economists—although they say little about it publicly—privately admit the Bonn government indeed holds quite a high card.

Farm Bill Debacle: With premonitory rumblings of dangerous opposition, the Administration sought to guide its farm bill through a rising tide of resistance by yielding to many amendments to placate various special agricultural segments. An unusual total of 33 amendments was passed on the floor. But without avail, for the Republicans leading the fight took 48 Democrats with them to send the bill back to committee (which means killing it for this session).

The conservative victory was spiced with significant incidents. Representative Robert P. Griffin (R.-Mich.) introduced a tongue-in-cheek amendment prohibiting the Department of Agriculture from having more employes than the number of people living on farms and the bulk of the Representatives, their tempers roused against Secretary Freeman, accepted it on a voice vote. But the Democratic leadership moved quickly to eliminate it on a division vote.

Then Representative Robert Dole (R.-Kan.) offered an amendment providing the bill would not go into effect until Estes had been completely investigated and put in jail—the amendment failed.

In the wake of this shattering defeat of the Administration's principal agricultural measure, the tumultuous cloakroom rang with cries that Secretary Freeman should resign.

Sellout Proposal: Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.) has demanded intensive Senate questioning of the author of a secret and explosive new foreign policy statement now ready for approval by the National Security Council, the highest policy-making body in the government.

This revolutionary document, drafted by the Department's policy planning counselor, Walt Whitman Rostow, advocates large-scale accommodation with both the Soviets and the Red Chinese on all major hot and cold war fronts. It also contains plans for a vast, government-run "education" campaign, designed to prepare the American people to accept the sweeping and extreme proposals advocated.

As revealed by HUMAN EVENTS in past issues, this document calls for: pressuring Nationalist China into relinquishing its offshore islands; increasing recognition of East Germany despite the policies of our NATO allies on the continent; abandoning plans for a "first strike" strategy (HUMAN EVENTS has reported that certain "first strike" weapons have been cut from our defense program as a result of Rostow's advice); avoiding the use of atomic weapons if the Soviets launch aggressions using only conventional weapons; cooperating with the Communists on major issues in "overlapping areas of interest"; abandoning provocative actions against Russia, and eventual abandonment of US sovereignty to a world police force.

In demanding that Rostow appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Dirksen charged the philosophy behind the Rostow document represented the "fuzzy thinking of the late and lamented *Liberal Papers*."

Rostow claims the Soviets are "mellowing" and we can afford such a posture. But Dirksen and

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others wanted to know where. In Vietnam, where American boys are dying? In Laos, where the Soviets broke the cease-fire? In Berlin, where they built a wall? In breaking the test ban moratorium, in expanding their defense program, in lowering their draft age last week?

Diplomatic observers in Washington stress that Rostow's proposals are fast becoming official Administration policy. They point to Kennedy's working with Khrushchev to force a coalition government in Laos as just one example where the Administration has found an "overlapping area of interest" with the Soviet Union.

Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) commented: ". . . The Rostow paper sounds to me like the most dangerous document in America."

Administration Blackmail: In attempts to force the New Frontier program through Congress, the Administration has been using both the carrot and the stick. Last week it used a club labeled blackmail to get the House to raise the debt ceiling to a "temporary" $308 billion.

Representative John W. Byrnes (R.-Wis.), second-ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, charged that "any number" of congressmen had told him they had been contacted by defense contractors in their districts who said the Defense Department "advised them their contracts may be in jeopardy if Congress does not approve a $308-billion debt ceiling." Byrnes charged this smacked of "blackmail."

Five congressmen stated they were threatened in this fashion. Gerald R. Ford (R.-Mich.) said a representative of the Chrysler Corporation contacted him June 12 to say he had been called by a Defense Department employe who told him "the missile B program," in which Chrysler was interested, would be in jeopardy if the increase didn't pass.

Democrats on the floor, instead of deploring or denying such tactics, claimed the statements were not "blackmail, but a fact." This, however, assumes the mounting debt is due to defense spending.

Representative R. Walter Riehlman (R.-N.Y.), who claimed defense contractors threatened him, replied to this Democratic defense as follows: "This is low-down, underhanded political blackmail . . . The budget for the coming fiscal year is up almost $3.5 billion over the present fiscal year, with non-defense expenditures accounting for roughly $2 billion of this amount."

In short, if the President didn't press for his domestic legislation, a sizable part of the debt ceiling increase would be unnecessary.

Foreign Aid Troubles: The Administration's foreign aid program has been getting a tough going over in both the House and Senate, largely as a result of Kennedy's persistence in advocating aid to neutralist and Communist countries. The Senate has already rebuffed the President by chopping out of its bill hunks of aid for Poland, Yugoslavia and India. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has carved out of the House bill $600 million requested by Kennedy for the Alliance for Progress program.

The Administration is now desperately trying to salvage something from the wreckage. Representative Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.) has protested the State Department is guilty of a "propaganda assault" against House members designed to make them reverse the Senate's decision to reduce US aid to Poland and Yugoslavia. Derwinski referred to recently published statements by our Ambassador to Poland, John M. Cabot, and our Ambassador to Yugoslavia, George F. Kennan, in which these diplomats condemned cutting off aid to these two countries.

The Ambassadors contend the policy of aiding Yugoslavia and Poland is helpful to the US. Yugoslavia, however, has recently made a rapprochement *with the USSR. Poland, it was revealed in the October-December,* 1961, *issue of the scholarly* China Quarterly, *made a military agreement in* 1961 *with North Vietnam, whose army is killing Americans in South Vietnam.*

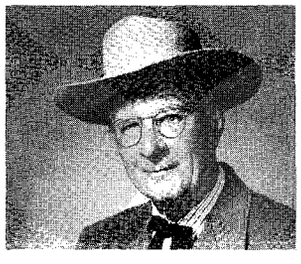
Moreover, Poles in exile evidently are adamant against having the United States supply aid to Poland. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the head of the Polish government in exile in London during World War II, has written a 7-page memorandum to friends stating the United States should cut off aid to Poland since such aid only "aids the Communists."

Myths: The Kennedy Administration, whose trademark has been youth rather than wisdom, has decided once again to rely on youth—this time for justification of a program of vast federal deficits to get the country "moving again."

The study—and a much disputed one, at that—seized upon by the Administration to prove budget deficits are the miracle of economic growth, was one prepared—not by a professor or a businessman or an economist—but by what *Newsweek* terms a "clean-cut, sandy-haired . . . 26-year-old graduate student of economics at Harvard."

Student Andrew Gantt II, as *Newsweek* states, "had had no more contact with the government than a hitch in the Navy and two summers of work in the Budget Bureau."

Gantt's professor, Otto Eckstein, told HUMAN EVENTS he stands by the boy's conclusions, although he admits Gantt's contention that European deficits are generally larger than American deficits is



HAROLD ECKHART of Wickenburg, Arizona, enclosed this note with his $150 check for a Lifetime Subscription to HUMAN EVENTS: "I am 76 so it will be interesting to see which of us comes out ahead. Best of good fortune to you and keep up your good work."

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disputed by many European governments themselves. (HUMAN EVENTS pointed out last week, for example, that West Germany insists, Gantt to the contrary, that it has balanced budgets in four of the past six years.)

But even if what Gantt states were true, economists point out that European recovery is due to many factors: American aid; high demand; high interest rates (which attract foreign capital); rapid depreciation allowances (which Kennedy won't allow), etc. To chalk their growth rates up to budget deficits, i.e., an inability or unwillingness to finance unproductive government spending out of taxes, is, as some economists have noted, nonsense.

As Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) has stated: "Wouldn't it be nice if we could forget that $9.4 billion which we must pay each year in interest on the national debt? We might just get the President to call it a 'myth' and write the whole thing off."

GOP on JFK and Steel: The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee made this charge recently: "Because of the way in which the Kennedy Administration addressed itself to the steel problem, production has dropped to approximately half of capacity." The GOP group noted that "mills are closing down, unemployment in the industry is up, and the operations of auxiliary businesses" are curtailed.

The Committee pointed out that West Germany, which recently underbid US producers on a Navy contract for 3,500 tons of high-tensile steel, "has allowed her steel industry to modernize," while the Kennedy Adminstration has "denied our own producers the means of replacing an estimated $100 million in obsolete equipment in order to compete on the world market."

In referring to the steel industry when he was a Presidential candidate in October, 1960, John F. Kennedy stated: "The Democratic party has a program to deal with this crisis. The next Democratic Administration will address itself seriously to the steel problem."

Capitol Camera: Apropos of JFK's difficulties in pushing through his legislative program, there is much talk in the cloakrooms that Speaker John W. McCormack is dragging his feet. After all, the Speaker isn't happy about the Kennedy family's attempts to defeat his nephew's bid for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Massachusetts.

• *Fletcher Knebel, Washington wit, observes in his syndicated column: "JFK, in a major speech, offers the olive branch to business . . . and the first Big Biz Daddy who refuses an olive gets whopped over the head with the branch."*

• The criticisms of President Kennedy and Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon on the "excesses" of the "too-high" recent bull market (on which they blame the crash) drew a tart comment from the usually pro-JFK and liberal New York *Times* which said editorially (June 19): "Their remarks contrast strangely with their silence when Wall Street was enjoying what was hailed as the Kennedy bull market."

• *In the cloakrooms it is asked: Is it true that the Attorney General personally receives all the FBI reports from Texas first, before they are seen by J. Edgar Hoover? And are any such reports "edited" to protect high Administration personalities?*

• The congressional box score for this session, already five months old, shows that only two major pieces of legislation have been passed and signed by JFK: the Manpower Retraining Bill and an amendment to the 1958 union pension and welfare fund measure. Already knocked out of Congress for this year are such New Frontier priority items as federal aid to secondary schools and the urban affairs department plan. But expect much summer smoke over such measures as medicare and the UN bond issue.

• *When Kennedy in his Yale speech justified a big debt on the grounds of our big population, "Mr. Economy," Senator Harry F. Byrd, commented that the number of people within a country can hardly be considered a source of wealth. "If you don't believe it," he said, "go over to India [estimated population 438 million]."*

• Jerry Jackis, the foreign aid investigator who was fired by the Kennedy Administration after he found that American aid was used to build a Soviet showcase hospital in Cambodia, has been rehired. Pressure from Representative Porter Hardy, Jr., (D.-Va.), who broke the Jackis case, and H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) was considered instrumental in getting him rehired.

• *Republican chances for snagging Connecticut's at-large House seat appear good in the person of conservative John M. Lupton. "Lupton's nomination," a prominent Connecticut Republican stated last week, "seems to show conservative candidates are back in style in Connecticut." A former state legislator and advertising executive, Lupton recently ran a strong race for the GOP gubernatorial nomination which was finally won by John Alsop, brother of writers Stewart and Joseph.*

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

The worst crime against working people is a company which fails to make a profit.
—SAMUEL GOMPERS

Vol. XIX, No. 26—Section II

June 30, 1962

Communism's Economic Crisis

From the Wall Street Journal, June 7, 1962

AMONG OTHER unpleasant business facing Khrushchev and his puppet rulers of Eastern Europe as they confer in Moscow is the economic crisis of communism.

From East Berlin to Vladivostok and Shanghai, the vast Red empire, long torn by political dissensions, is in deep economic trouble. Food shortages in East Europe and Russia, famine in parts of China, industrial dislocations and "malfunctions" everywhere—it adds up to one huge mess.

For the nearly a billion people who directly suffer for the sins of the Communist leaders, it means more suffering, and it is impossible not to feel sorry for them. At the same time, it is bound to be heartening for free men to see communism falling on its economic face.

Not that extravagant conclusions should be drawn from the spectacle. This is not the collapse of the Reds' political system, and certainly not of the military threat they pose. One might reasonably suppose, to be sure, that regimes lacking substantial food reserves would not dare to launch a major war, and we may hope that is true. But it is also true that enormous economic problems can help impel dictators to war.

SUCH QUESTIONS are necessarily speculative. The one thing that stands out in brilliant clarity from the Communist crisis is the lesson in economic planning it is giving to all in the world who are willing to see and understand.

What is the nature of the Communist economy anyway? Certainly not Communist in the true sense. As the Communists themselves insist, it is Socialist in the sense that the state owns and operates the means of production and distribution. Above all, it is the most thorough contemporary example of the planned economy. Therefore, no matter how much non-Communist planners may cringe, it is not essentially different from planned economies elsewhere, such as Britain under the former Labor government, today's India and numerous other nations.

So what went wrong with the planning? In the case of the Soviet Union, Khrushchev himself gave the answer the other day, or at least the surface of the answer. In effect, he said, the planners goofed, colossally.

Soviet agriculture has been in a bad way ever since the revolution, and lately it has been getting worse. In this situation, according to Khrushchev, the economic planners made the mistake of increasing wages and pensions too quickly, so that people had more money to spend than there was food to spend it on. To "correct" this mistake, he has now boosted the price of meat 30 per cent and the price of butter 25 per cent. The idea is to make it more difficult for people to eat, while giving regimented agriculture a greater incentive to produce.

The farm troubles have parallels in the rest of the Soviet economy. The vaunted military prowess and space feats have come cruelly out of the hide of the Soviet consumers. Industry and distribution are riddled with fantastic errors, shoddy goods and general misallocation of resources. Despite a mounting wave of executions for economic "crimes," people keep breaking the rules, because the rules simply don't work.

And that is the basic trouble. A planned economy cannot be an effective economy. It can be made to putter along by concessions to capitalist practices, but without crutches it would collapse in no time. For the Soviet Union, these 45 years, the main crutches have been the police, the prisons and the firing squads.

THE REASON it doesn't work is no mystery to Americans, who have seen a free market give them economic and military pre-eminence. A handful of planners in a central government cannot substitute for the interaction of the decisions of millions of free men.

In a planner's mind, for instance, the economy of Manhattan could not exist. For how could a planner figure out how to supply millions of people on an island with the right amount of innumerable things, from shoes to champagne, at the right time? The planner couldn't, but the free market keeps doing it right along. Regimentation stultifies the energies and ingenuity that freedom unlooses.

If this is nothing strange to Americans, they might wonder all the more why so many in our midst are pushing for more government planning, intervention and control. That the planned economy is a flop has been proved over and over, and is once again being dramatically demonstrated before our eyes.

With success a fact, why should anyone want to begin to imitate the economics of failure?

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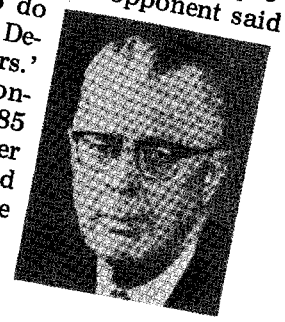
Capitol Hill Comment

SERIOUS MATTER—"In the debate on the proposed Department of Urban Affairs, an opponent said ironically, 'Perhaps the thing to do is go whole-hog and establish a Department of Everybody's Affairs.' When the President sent up his consumers program to benefit 'all 185 million of us,' the same member held his head in anguish. 'Good heavens, he must have taken me seriously.' **(Senator Norris Cotton, New Hampshire Republican)**



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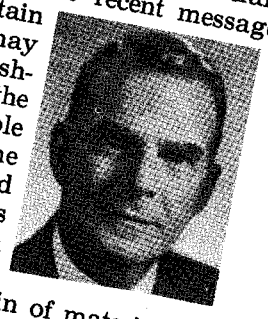
DAY WORTH WAITING FOR—"I am waiting hopefully for the day when an aroused public, tired of seeing their dollars wasted here and abroad, will raise a howl that will be heard all the way from the smallest hamlet in the United States to the White House and the halls of Congress." **(Representative Richard L. Roudebush, Indiana Republican)**

* * *

IT SHOULD BE EASY—"The government officials charged by President Kennedy in his recent message on transportation to study certain problems in the transport field may have one of the easiest jobs in Washington. This is not to say that the questions involved are that simple but that the answer, or at least some of the answers, are surely to be found in the Archives of the United States of America, which is bulging with **36,000 cubic feet** of studies on transportation. Somewhere in the mountain of material they are bound to find something of value." **(Senator John Marshall Butler, Maryland Republican)**



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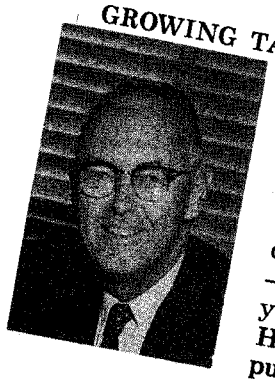
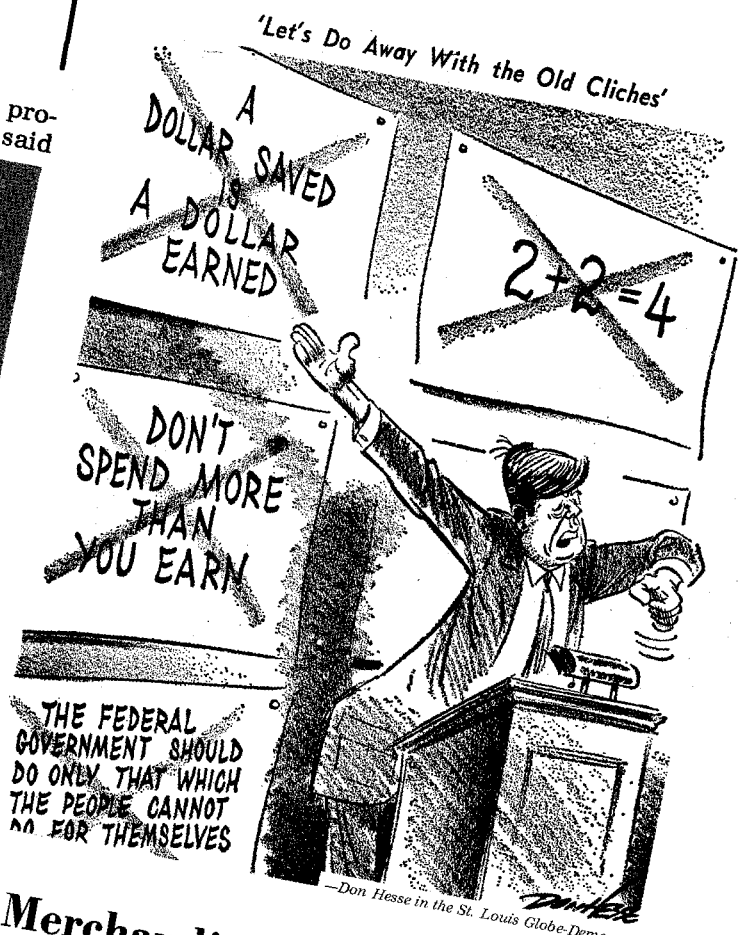


GROWING TAX BURDENS—"If every taxpayer had to pay an equal share of taxes to cover expenditures for the fiscal year to date, it would amount to $1,329 apiece—$125 more than this date last year. If every taxpayer had to pay an equal share of the total national debt, it would come to $4,951 apiece —$158 more than at this time last year." **(Representative William Henry Harrison, Wyoming Republican)**

* * *

ONE SOLUTION—Representative Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.) claims to have solved a mystery that has intrigued politicians ever since there was a farm program. "Now we know what they are going to do with all the crops the government paid the farmers not to grow," said Poff. "They are going to store them in all the warehouses Billie Sol never had."


'Let's Do Away With the Old Cliches'
A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED
2+2=4
DON'T SPEND MORE THAN YOU EARN
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO ONLY THAT WHICH THE PEOPLE CANNOT DO FOR THEMSELVES

—Don Hesse in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Merchandising JFK's Anger

"Men with the bit in their teeth have caused a great deal of trouble in this world. . . . Invariably the broncos rationalize their runaway, kick aside any opposition as fit to be punished, and run the way they wish to run, come hell or high water. They grow to feel the end justifies the means. The American government is intended to provide strong reins on the Presidential horse for precisely that reason."

So said Scripps-Howard columnist Henry J. Taylor, but he noted that the reverse seems to be taking place. "Colleagues Merchandise JFK's Anger" was the heading one newspaper put on Taylor's column, in which Taylor mentioned these two points among others:

"Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, emerging from the White House, announced: 'I want to tell you the President has the bit in his teeth about medicare. He was kindly and soft-hearted on the steel price case compared with his determination to get action for his medicare program.'

"What kind of talk is this for the USA?

". . . Attorney General Robert Kennedy, in turn, frequently employs and encourages this same technique as a political operating method. It promotes the idea that the President is easy to get along with if you go along with him, but if you cross him, look out; anything can happen.

"Instead of regretting any possible vindictiveness in the President, they actually merchandise it. This plan is intimidation. These are the tools of totalitarianism, utterly unsuitable here. When they are employed systematically the dangers to us become historic and enormous."

JFK's variation of Teddy Roosevelt's famous remark: "Speak softly and let the other fellow carry a big stick, but let us finance it."

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Movie Changes Novel's Message

The film version of *Advise and Consent,* now playing in the Nation's Capital, bears no relation to that illustrious novel. After going through the hands of producer Otto Preminger, who has publicly welcomed back into the movie industry those who took the Fifth Amendment about their alleged Red connections, the movie neatly tosses away the central message of the novel.

PREMINGER

The main theme running through Allen Drury's Pulitzer Prize-winning book is simple: There is an aura of appeasement and lack of patriotism within the American Republic which could lead to its downfall.

This atmosphere is symbolized by the nomination for Secretary of State of Robert Leffingwell, an Alger Hiss-like character who lies about his past Communist connections and talks about accommodation with Moscow.

In the novel, Leffingwell—not unlike Alger Hiss—is praised by the liberal press and highly influential members of government. Despite all the pressures to have him nominated, he is finally rejected by the actions of patriotic Senators.

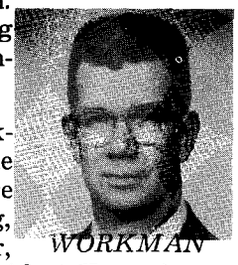
In the movie, however, Leffingwell is transformed into a sincere and dedicated patriot who lies about his Communist past only to protect his friends from "Red-baiting" Senators and witch-hunters.

Orrin Knox, the Taft-like character in the novel, is made into a supercilious, pompous popinjay. Preminger turns almost everything upside down, and appeasement comes out smelling like a rose.

A testimonial for the movie was given by New Frontiersman and Special Presidential Assistant Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Said Schlesinger: The film "is a considerable improvement over the novel."

As Workman Campaigns

W. D. Workman, Republican candidate for the US Senate in South Carolina, has been drawing national attention since his campaign began. *The National Observer,* reporting recently on the South Carolina Senate race, noted:



WORKMAN

"Before one gathering he [Workman] held up a printed copy of the United States Constitution and tore it up section by section—explaining, as he threw the pieces on the floor, that he was only doing what President Kennedy was doing in Washington. This is fine fodder for South Carolina's Republicans—Goldwater rooters almost to a man."

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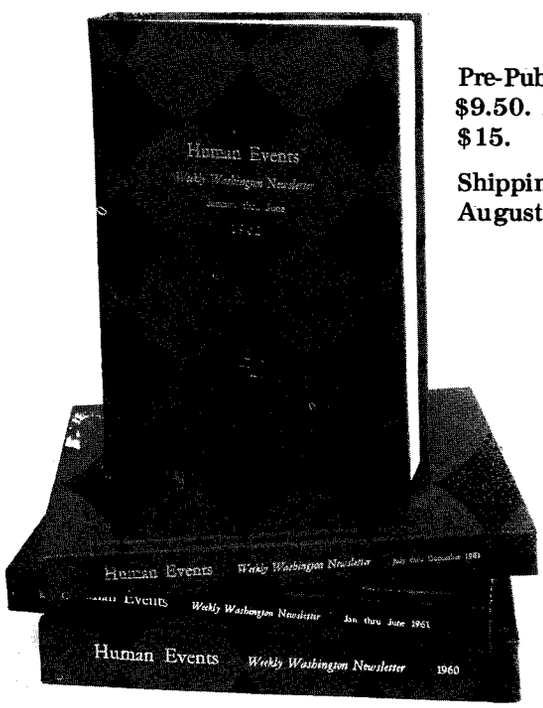
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QUESTION *of the Week*

QUESTION—I have heard that the unions tell their members what to write to congressmen and the White House. Can you print an example of how this is done.

ANSWER—A typical example is the letter reprinted below. It was sent out by an official of a local of the Machinists in Milwaukee. Enclosed with it were "a few suggestions" of messages members could send to the White House. These are reprinted in the next column.

The Machinists' Letter

United Lodge No. 66
of the
International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO
2517 West Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee 6, Wisconsin
Phone FRanklin 2-6320

June 1, 1962

Dear Sir and Brother:

Due to the lack of support for the Anderson King Bill which is President Kennedy's Medi-Care Program, you are being asked to distribute the enclosed post cards to your shop group, and urge that they send a note to President Kennedy in support of "Medical Care for the Aged" under Social Security.

This is a voluntary function by yourself and your shop group. However, any unused cards should be returned to the Union Office so they can be further distributed. Additional cards may also be picked up there.

Listed on separate sheet are a few suggestions that can be used if your group cares to.

John Shanahan, Rec. Sec.
United Lodge 66, IAM-AFL-CIO

JS/hd
oeiu No. 9 afl-cio

Labor's Suggested 'Letters' to JFK

Mr. President:
My family and myself saw your television program on Medi-Care. We have needed this type of protection under Social Security for many years.

Mr. President:
Old Age Health Insurance is everybody's business. Please help to make it a reality. Keep up the good work.

Mr. President:
I voted for you. Now vote for me by seeing that we get Medical Care for the Aged. I sure can use it.

Mr. President:
Please continue your support of Medical care for us old timers. We have needed this for many years.

Enough older persons are cancelled out on their Medical Insurance after the first Hospital Admission to warrant protection by the Anderson-King Bill. Support it.

Private Medical Plans do not protect our elder citizens —Support the Anderson-King Bill.

Keep Swinging J. F. K. Support Medi-Care all the way.

We've heard the story of the A.M.A. We don't believe a word they say, so keep on swinging J. F. K., for Medi-Care is the American Way.

The Medical Associations, the private insurance companies, are all part of Big Business. The individual needs protection from them. Vote for Medi-Care.

Support the Anderson-King Bill.

We need the Anderson-King Bill—Support it. I want Medi-Care, will you get it for me?

Give me Liberty, give me Death, I want Medi-Care, not what's left.

The Medi-Care Bill is a must for our present and future Golden Agers.

The King-Anderson Medi-Care Bill is a start in the right direction for our many Golden Agers.

Your support of the Medi-Care Bill has been terrific. Keep it up.

Future Golden Agers thank you for your support of the Medi-Care Bill and look to you for continued support.

JFK Campaign Promise

From the Indianapolis Star

During the campaign, candidate John F. Kennedy said, "To be above criminality is not enough—I want my appointees, like Caesar's wife, to be above suspicion."

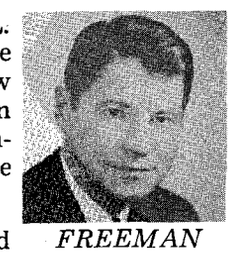
Talked to any of the boys in the Department of Agriculture lately, Mr. President?

BREAK-EVEN POINT—" 'Just as I thought,' said the employe whose pay envelope erroneously contained a blank check, 'the deductions have finally caught up with my salary!' " **(Representative Peter H. Dominick, Colorado Republican)**

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

Lyrics by Orville Freeman

Each year the Women's National Press Club spoofs Washington politics with a revue attended by notables in and out of government.


FREEMAN

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and Billie Sol Estes came into focus in this year's show. New York *Daily News* columnist Gwen Gibson reported that a club member posing as Freeman sang, to the tune of "Dixie":

"Oh I wish I'd never ever heard of cotton, wish that Billie were forgotten. Go away, go away, go away, Billie Sol! Oh, I wish my aides had been much wiser. Wish there were no fertilizer. Go away, go away, go away, Billie Sol!"

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Why Not Victory?

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

STRANGELY ENOUGH, I find myself in the position of one who, over the past year, has been challenged to make a *case for victory* in a conflict with an enemy of enormous power whose undisguised aim is to conquer the United States and enslave the world. I have been challenged to explain what victory in the Communist War means, how we could achieve it, and what we would do with it after we won it. This challenge, astounding as it is, comes from the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas—who reflects in his statements a policy line now being promoted within the top ranks of the Kennedy Administration. Senator Fulbright, and I am sorry to say some others in positions of influence today, believes that victory in the Communist War is impossible, that we must co-exist with an alien ideological power which is using every device at its command to overwhelm us, and that one of the means toward co-existence is "aggressive compromise."

I doubt if any United States Senator or government official—ever before in the history of our Republic—has been called upon to make a *case for victory* in a conflict where everything that the United States stands for today—or ever stood for in the past—is at stake. I doubt if this nation ever before has found itself in a battle for her very existence where any public official or group of public officials automatically foreclosed the possibility of victory and questioned what we would do with it if it ever were achieved.

When I realize that Senator Fulbright speaks for a sizable bloc of influence in our State Department, I begin to wonder what forces are at work among us in this hour of crisis. I wonder whether the entire scope of this protracted conflict and the dire consequences which it holds for our nation and the world's freedom have been correctly understood. I wonder whether the American people actually realize that the failure to proclaim victory as our aim in the Communist War is not just an oversight but a calculated policy of influential men. Let me state this in Senator Fulbright's own words. "Apparently we have not yet fully accepted the fact that . . . *we can hope to do little more than mitigate our problems as best we can and learn to live with them.*" Since that time, Senator Fulbright has made it plain that this method of "mitigation" would be through negotiation and compromise. This is what he proposes in the Berlin crisis, which might well serve as a terminal point in our diplomatic negotiations with Russia. The Senator apparently believes that negotiation and compromise are what we must do to "live with communism." He assumes that the American people and the rest of the free world want to live with communism rather than risk a test of strength. He also tells us, in effect, that the price of this living is compromise—which is another way of saying that we will yield further and further to Khrushchev's demands.

But I'm getting a little ahead of myself. I believe it is important for the reader to understand how the exchange between Senator Fulbright and myself evolved. It began on June 29 of last year when the Foreign Relations Committee Chairman delivered a speech to the Senate entitled, "Some Reflections Upon Recent Events and Continuing Problems." These remarks were hailed in a certain segment of the press as a major foreign-policy declaration. Now since these "reflections" contained so many arguments for doing nothing in the Communist War but waste more and more money in the name of social reform for other nations, I felt impelled to reply. I did this in a Senate speech on July 14. I challenged the Foreign Relations Chairman to explain why his approach to the Communist War, which boils down to more and more foreign aid, has not yielded

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About the New Goldwater Book

This article is Chapter X of Barry M. Goldwater's new book, Why Not Victory (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, $3.95). Among Goldwater's other observations in the book are these:

• AMERICA'S POWER—"We are ashamed of our strength and hesitate to use it at a time when only by the vigorous use of that strength can we hope to avert war."

• U-2—"We should all be proud that American ingenuity and industry produced an aircraft capable of pentrating Russia's vaunted defenses."

• CUBA—"In concert with the other American states, we must take whatever action is needed to dislodge communism from its foothold in the Western Hemisphere."

• DISARMAMENT—"The United States should announce in no uncertain terms that we are *against* disarmament, that we *need* our armaments—all that we presently have and more—in order to prevent war or, if war is forced upon us, to win it."

• THE UNITED NATIONS—"We must guard against confusing the UN's meagre accomplishments with its grandiose plans and pronouncements. It is useful only so long as it serves the interests of the Free World."

• A NEW KIND OF WAR—"Unlike earlier wars, the Communist War has nothing to do with territorial boundaries. This is a war for world power and the minds of men. Therefore our objective must be the destruction of the enemy as an ideological force and the removal of Communists from power wherever they hold it."

• THE SCIENTISTS AND THE GENERALS—"If the scientists with the guilt feelings about dropping the atom bomb on Hiroshima had had their way, we would at this moment be without nuclear weapons and at the mercy of the Communists."

• WHY NOT VICTORY?—"The opposite of victory is *defeat*—not co-existence or compromise. For the first time in our history, that glorious word 'victory' seems to be slipping out of our national vocabulary."

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results after the expenditure of nearly a hundred billion dollars. I challenged his assertion that a successful American action in Cuba would result in alienating Latin America, Asia, and Africa. I challenged his assertion that communism ninety miles off our southern coast was not "intolerable" to the American people. I challenged his declaration that the erection of missile bases by the Communists in Cuba would not increase the danger to our national existence. And I also said that this nation needs an official declaration stating that our aim in the Communist War is victory.

Now in his response to this, Senator Fulbright ignored my question concerning the wisdom of pursuing a costly and ineffective foreign policy. He ignored quite a few other things in commenting briefly on the Senate Floor on July 24 on what he referred to as "certain themes" contained in my remarks. He was excessively bemused with one of my phrases—"total victory." He seemed to think there was something funny about it. He referred to total victory as a "stirring term with a romantic ring." He ridiculed it as something that "quickens the blood like a clarion call to arms." I suggest that ridicule is a curious attitude for an American to take when discussing victory in a struggle that means survival. It is even more curious when that American holds the influential office of Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—and I say this whether he is referring to "total victory" or just plain "victory." There are many details of our conduct in the Communist War which invite scoffing and ridicule, but the subject of our *winning* in this desperate struggle is definitely not one of them.

The Senator from Arkansas says he does not know what victory would mean—as he puts it—"in this age of ideological conflict and nuclear weapons." Perhaps we are meant to believe that victory for the forces of freedom in the world takes on a different meaning because ideology is a factor and weapons are more powerful. If Senator Fulbright finds difficulty in understanding what victory would mean perhaps he should spend a little thought on the question of what defeat —*the only alternative to victory*—would mean. This is a frightening thought—*what would defeat mean*? But, it is one which must be considered—and considered seriously—if our national policy is anything but victory.

This is a conflict where one side or the other must win, and no amount of wishful thinking can make it otherwise. On this question, the decision is out of our hands. The rules for the conflict have been laid down by the Soviet Union through a massive design aimed at destruction of the United States and domination of the world. Against the Communist strategy as it is being pushed today, there can be no middle alternative between *a policy aimed at victory or one that would permit defeat.* There is no cozy twilight zone such as Senator Fulbright envisions where the *status quo* is maintained. We know this from what has happened to the world since the end of World War II. We have continued to delude ourselves with something called "peaceful co-existence" while communism has kept right on gobbling up one country after another. Hundreds of millions of the world's people have fallen under the yoke of communism while we have followed a useless policy of spend and drift. Now we are told that this is the only feasible approach; that we can't hope for victory; that we can't risk a war;that we couldn't cope with victory if we won it. I say this is the most dangerous kind of sheer nonsense.

IF THERE IS DOUBT as to what victory in the Communist War means, let me say that it means the opposite of defeat; it means freedom instead of slavery; it means the right of every man to worship God; of nations to determine their own destiny free of force and coercion. Victory in the Communist War means the sum total of all the hopes of free men throughout the world. It means human dignity, freedom of choice, the right to work. And it means peace with honor for men who prize liberty and do not fear death.

Can victory be achieved without a nuclear war? My vociferous critics would like us to believe that there can be no Communist War victory without the destruction of civilization. This is precisely what the Communists would like us to believe. Their whole line of attack, through propaganda and adroit economic, political, and military moves, is directed toward making us think in terms of fear. They want to make sure that we believe the risk is too great to employ our strength. Their purpose is intimidation and it is working too well.

Indeed, a decisive victory over the Communists is possible. It won't be easy because we have lost too much valuable time and too many golden opportunities. But it can be done with the proper integrated strategy—a strategy that *aims at victory*; that retains our economic strength; that incorporates the principles of political, military, economic, and psychological strength in meeting Communist challenges and in presenting some challenges of our own. Those who argue against any use of strength, against any military risk, against any unilateral action fail to understand that political victory in the Communist War is the only way to avoid a strictly military solution of the East-West crisis. It involves some risk, but experience shows us that this risk is greatly overexaggerated. Every time we have stood up to the Communists they have backed down. Our trouble is we have not stood up to them enough.

Despite the arguments of Communists and left-wing propagandists who want us to believe that the present ideological struggle will inevitably lead us to a shooting war, just the reverse is true. A shooting war can only be avoided by *winning the Communist War.* And unless we win this struggle, we will be an easy push-over for Khrushchevs, the Castros, and the Mao Tse-tungs when they decide the time is ripe to shift their strategy into a shooting phase.

Senator Fulbright has joined the ranks of those who would paralyze the foreign policy of this nation by advancing the alternatives that either you accommodate the Soviet Union—or you fight a nuclear war. These are the alternatives which are stressed every time the Communists seek to advance their position. The essential weakness of this reasoning lies in accepting the enemy's terms—that the only alternative to self-destruction is to yield. First, we yield on one issue—unimportant, it appears, in context of such a horrible alternative as nuclear war. Then on a second and a third and a fourth, ad infinitum. So what is finally left to us except the same terrible dilemma we were confronted with on that first day when the enemy said: Yield or die?

If we could finally satisfy the enemy's appetite by giving him one city or one country or one territory, who among us, Democrat or Republican, liberal or conservative, would not be tempted to say: Let them, in the name of peace and freedom for the rest of the world, let them, once and for all, have their way and be done with it. But this is not possible. We are dealing with an enemy whose appetite is insatiable, whose creed demands slavery for everyone, Americans included. The more we give in to that enemy, the more he wants; and the more we give in to him, the more he is encouraged to demand.

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My opponents adroitly try to make it appear that I am in favor of nuclear war, that I would make war the prime instrument of our policy. I can't imagine what makes them think that. No one values life more than do I. Would I take satisfaction from exchanging my pleasant life, my family, my freedom, for a nuclear graveyard? Certainly not. But that does not mean that I am prepared to assure the enemy that, under *no* circumstances, will we *ever* consider war. If we are not prepared, under any circumstances, ever to fight a nuclear war, we might just as well do as the pacifists and the collaborationists propose—dump our entire arsenal into the ocean.

But my critics have proposed no such venture in national suicide. They want us to save our bombs. Only they apparently want us to act as though we did not have them—because the mere thought of having them terrifies those who are dedicated to the principle of co-existence. Thus, we are supposed to eliminate our possession of nuclear weapons from our consciousness in discussing the formulation of American foreign policy.

If victory is not our official aim, then there would appear to be no point in bringing all our arguments —be they military, economic, political, or psychological —to bear on the side of freedom. But can we be sure that if we completely eliminate the possible use of nuclear weapons the Communists will follow suit? Can we risk our future and the future of mankind on exclusive emphasis on conventional rather than ultimate weapons? Can we make any assumptions that would diminish our strength—in any field—when dealing with the Communists? Merely to ask the questions is to answer them. We can assume *nothing* where the Communist leaders are concerned. We can trust *nothing* that the Communist leaders say. We can accept *nothing* that the Communist leaders sign as a conclusive guarantee.

THE COMMUNIST PLAN of world conquest makes the element of time a vital factor. Time is running out on the West while it is working in favor of international communism—at least under our present policy. I would remind you the policy we are following today is the same one which we have followed—with a few exceptions—since the end of World War II. It is the policy of spending in the hope of gaining allies. It is the policy which has permitted the Communists to gain in almost every area of the world while the cause of freedom has been losing.

I want to emphasize this time factor particularly in the light of what Senator Fulbright sees as our objective. He says that "total victory" is a process. And he defines that process as one "*of civilizing international relations and of bringing them gradually under a world-wide regime of law and order and peaceful procedures for the redress of legitimate grievances.*"

If this is our objective, what is our hope of achieving it? This just says that the United States should work for the establishment of some kind of international super-state whose members would behave in a civilized and peaceful way toward each other. At the very least this would take several centuries. And we have no assurance that the time will *ever* come when all other states will want to behave peacefully toward each other. The lessons of history are all against it. There have always been men and states that would not hesitate to use arms to advance their national policies and defend their special interests.

A world without arms, a world living peacefully and adjusting its grievances in a global regime of law and order is more than an objective. It is a glorious dream, a kind of utopia. Even if it were practical, such an objective has no direct application to the urgent problems which beset the world today. We haven't the time for implementing dreams right now. We must deal with reality, the ever-present threat of Communist tyranny which is *not* going to submit to the kind of civilizing Senator Fulbright envisions.

Suppose there is a big fire in your neighborhood. What do you think about first? You think of saving your house from destruction and your family from death. And if the flames have already enveloped your garden fence, do you lose time planning to build a dream house next year or next decade in a nonexistent fire-proof city in a theoretical country? Of course, you don't. You go to work fighting the flames to save the house you've already got in the city and country—no matter what their imperfections—where you live now.

This is the way it is today with our country and with the world. There is a fire, and its Communist flames are threatening to destroy the American way of life. Not next year, or in the next decade, or in a future century, but right now—today. These ugly Red flames are already brushing our shores and they continue to rage unchecked.

This is no time for an American foreign-policy objective designed to erect an impractical international dream city of the future. Our objective must be the practical means of dousing the fire and smothering the flames of international communism.

So what can we do? Our job, first and foremost, is to persuade the enemy that we would rather follow the world to Kingdom Come than consign it to Hell under communism. Having made that clear, we must seize opportunities as they arise to protect freedom and demonstrate our strengths. Many such opportunities have arisen in the past, a few of which we have used to good advantage. For example, we were told by the weak of heart and the peddlers of despair that unless we yielded Quemoy and Matsu, the islands off the Chinese coast, to the Communists, a terrible war would result. The Eisenhower administration said, in effect, very well, if the Communist world chooses to go to war to occupy these islands, then that's the way it will have to be. But the Communist world did not so choose, and Quemoy and Matsu are free today. And they will be free tomorrow and just as long as our resolution lasts.

This sequence of events was repeated in Lebanon. We sent in Marines there against the trembling advice of those who fear any display of determination and strength. And Lebanon is free today. We acted from strength, too, when threatened Berlin was saved by our airlift in 1948, and at least half of Berlin remains free today. In Korea, we responded in June of 1950 with courage and a commitment but we allowed the fear-mongers among us to whittle that initial commitment to victory down to an acceptance of a humiliating stalemate.

On the other hand, our resolve was not strong enough in Cuba to back our intent with the strength required. The result is that Cuba languishes in chains while a Communist dictator thumbs his nose at the United States and plays the enemy's game to the hilt. And when my critics worry lest we alienate the rest of Latin America by taking affirmative action in Cuba, I am sure Castro guffaws. Much of Latin America has already been alienated by the timidity and ineffectiveness of our American policy. The Latins cannot understand why a world power, such as the United States, allows a two-bit Kremlin stooge to spit in our eye. And they wonder what source of support we could

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possibly be to them when communism pushes its expansion program throughout the Western Hemisphere. They see us weak and baffled in an area of vital concern, not only to them but to our own existence.

Must we surrender Laos, too? Is that the fixed conviction of Senator Fulbright when he worries lest we commit American soldiers to a jungle war? Are there not Free Chinese, South Vietnamese, South Koreans, Filipinos, and Japanese who would fight if the United States gave them backing? Have we ever asked them?

When Senator Fulbright questions what we would do with victory if we won it, he implies that any doubt or difficulty on this score becomes, per se, an argument against winning. He asks whether we would occupy Russia and China and launch a program to re-educate the Russians and the Chinese in the ways of democracy. The answer to this is simply "no." We would not have to occupy China and Russia because the vast majority of the people in both of these countries are not Communists. They will, with proper guidance, take care of their own freedom once they are released from the iron grip of Communist dictatorship. But even if this weren't true, the mere fact that victory would pose problems is not reason to submit to slavery.

In this same connection, Senator Fulbright says that our victories in World War I and World War II "offer little encouragement." I assume that his reference is to the fact that, having won the wars, we lost the peace —at Versailles, at Yalta, Teheran, and Potsdam. I won't argue with him there. We did lose the peace in both instances. But if our victories in the two world wars "offer little encouragement," what would defeat at the hands of the Kaiser or at the hands of Adolf Hiter have offered? Because we lost the peace after World War I and World War II, should we not try to win the struggle in which we are presently engaged?

Against the advice of those who counsel inaction because of the risk, let me ask, when has Western resolution backed up by Western disposition to use its total resources ever been defied by the Communist empire? The answer is never—not once. The rulers of the Kremlin would sooner reduce their territory to the ancient state of Muscovy than to die fighting for their ideology. Their doctrine does not call for fatal acts of heroism. Their credo is: "Live to fight (subvert) another day."

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS the choice is not yield or fight a nuclear war. It is *win, or fight a nuclear war.* For a nuclear war we shall certainly have to fight, from whatever beleaguered outpost we are reduced to occupying, if we continue to yield, piece by piece, all over the world. Finally, in desperation, we would see the horrible alternatives clearly in view—a violent act of nuclear aggression or surrender. Our only hope is to proclaim victory as our aim and then to press boldly and unremittingly on all fronts—always *prepared* to fight and making sure the Communists always know we are prepared to fight.

And, in laying that groundwork, there are a number of immediate steps we should take to re-orient our policy for maximum United States effectiveness in the Communist War. They include the following:

1. We must stop believing that our primary objective must be to humor the public opinion of neutral or uncommitted nations rather than to defend our strategic interests, cooperate closely with our allies, and advance our positions of strength. This we must do the more readily because much of this so-called opinion which entrances our co-existence proponents is fabricated by the Communists to our detriment. We must realize that we have no proper method by which we can judge what public opinion really is throughout the world.

2. We must stop lying to ourselves and our friends about disarmament. We must stop advancing the cause of the Soviet Union by playing along with this great Communist-inspired deception. We must abandon the illusion that the Soviets, in their disarmament policies, are interested in furthering peace rather than baiting a trap for us. Their objective is to contrive *our* unilateral disarmament while they continue to arm themselves secretly as fast as they can.

It is not "dialectics" but schizophrenia when we increase our military budget by 15 per cent and the Soviets theirs by 33 per cent while, at the same time, we proclaim that disarmament is our highest goal and a practical method of solving the present conflict. The American people can stand the truth, but they cannot prosper under an official policy of self-deception.

3. We must not again abandon nuclear testing. This is the worst and most transparent trap into which the United States has fallen during the course of the Cold War. A ban does nothing but serve the Soviet Union to improve its nuclear weapons by clandestine testing, to stop our own advances in offensive and defensive nuclear technology and, ultimately, lead to a situation where we wake up confronted with superior Soviet weapons.

4. We must stop negotiating about things that are non-negotiable, such as the rights of our allies, compromises of our security, treaties like the test ban which can be neither controlled nor enforced. We must not deceive ourselves and our friends into believing that nuclear weapons and modern technology can be negotiated out of existence.

5. We must stop helping communism, whether by trade, political concessions, technical disclosures, soft talk in the United Nations, recognition of Outer Mongolia, pilgrimages to Moscow, or support for revolutionaries of the Castro type.

6. We must avoid economic collapse by scaling down extravagant and useless domestic programs, and halt the squandering of our money on unrealistic world-wide aid programs.

In this mortal struggle there is no substitute for victory. The way of strength is not an easy way. It is a hard course requiring determination and difficult decisions involving considerable risk. But it is the way of peace, not war, of freedom, not slavery. It must be the way of all Americans, Republicans and Democrats alike, the way of all free people with the will to remain free.

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Reject Connally, Says Liberal in Texas Observer

Below is a story that will amaze readers outside of the Lone Star State. Texas Liberals want the Republican gubernatorial nominee, the 100-per-cent conservative Jack Cox, elected. Reason: They want to purify the Texas Democratic party. They want to drive conservatives out of their own party and into the Republican party. This policy will help promote occasional Republican victories, they admit, but then when Democrats win, genuine "progress" toward New Frontierism on the state level can be made. Read this unusual story.

" . . . when there is so much to gain and absolutely nothing to lose, can there be any other course but to vote for [Jack] Cox in November?" asks "Publius" in a recent issue of *The Texas Observer.*

The *Observer*, a liberal weekly published in Austin, has a circulation of little more than 7,000, but it is regarded as a key indicator of liberal thinking in the Lone Star State.

"Publius" suggests loyal Texas liberals desert Democratic gubernatorial candidate John Connally and vote for Jack Cox, the Republican nominee. The writer's views, taken alone, may sound surprising. But a little more than a year ago the *Observer* urged the election of GOP Senator John Tower over his Democratic opponent, William Blakley. Why? To purify the Texas Democratic party of the Lyndon Johnson influence. And "Publius' " suggestion that liberal Democrats vote this year for Cox follows the same reasoning.

Key parts of "Publius' " letter follow. The *Observer,* in publishing it, commented: "The following communication does not necessarily represent the views of the *Observer.*" Regular readers of the *Observer* feel sure that the *Observer* feels the same way. The remainder of the article on this page is from the "Publius" letter.

* * *

THE RUN-OFF has come and gone, and the forces of the loyal and liberal Democracy went down to another defeat, this time by the slender margin of only 25,000 votes. What next? Shall we support "the Party" in November? Shall we go fishing? Or shall we vote for Cox on the Republican ticket?

When one considers that the only issue at stake in the Connally-Cox race is survival—the survival of the liberal Democracy in Texas—these questions answer themselves. For those of us who have fought the good fight during this past decade, with Ralph Yarborough and Don Yarborough, there is no "Party." We have no voice in the Texas Democratic party, nor in the national Democratic party, which continually finesses Ralph Yarborough on Federal appointments, because the Kennedys have "given Texas to Lyndon."

WE MOST CERTAINLY cannot call the State Democratic Executive Committee or the Democratic party in Texas our home. It is merely an apparatus of the Lyndon Johnson establishment, the instrument of the Dallas and Houston bankers, the corporation presidents, the executives of the major oil companies, the insurance and Brown and Root lobbyists—in short, a tool of the economic and political power structure which dominates Texas.

To be loyal to this kind of Democratic party is sheer idiocy. More than that, it is suicide. This is not the home of the liberal Democrat, the idealistic lawyer and professional man, the Latin-American and Negro striving for social and economic justice, the small businessman, the family farmer, the REA official, the hard-pressed labor unionist struggling under the harshest set of labor laws to be found in any of the 50 states in the nation. This is not the Democratic party as it exists in two-party states. To call it that is a perversion. To be loyal to it is to mimic the actions of the mouse who obeys the age-old habit of following the scent of cheese. . . .

THE ELECTION of Republican Cox means the destruction of the Johnson-Connally-Shivers power apparatus within the Democratic party. Tens of thousands of conservatives still restlessly lingering in the Democratic party will, despite the Dallas *News*, Preston Weatherred and other servants of the powers-that-be, move into the Texas GOP—and the lobbyists, corporation executives, and oil and gas industry leaders will follow. To elect Cox is to make the Democratic party in Texas OUR party, a party which deserves our loyalty, a party which represents those principles for which you and I and both Yarboroughs have fought for these many years.

When survival is the only issue, when there is so much to gain and absolutely nothing to lose, can there be any other course but to vote for Cox in November?

PUBLIUS

* * *

So ended "Publius' " letter to *The Texas Observer.*

LYNDON JOHNSON

'A Vote for Cox

Is a Vote Against

LBJ, et al.'

JACK COX

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REA Power and Privilege

From the Indianapolis News

In view of the efforts of Indiana rural electric cooperatives to build a $60-million Federally-financed power plant near Petersburg, a recent study of the entire rural electrification program is of more than casual interest.

The study was prepared for the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce by the Washington research office of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

The Federal Administration in 1963 is seeking $345 million for electrification loans, or $100 million more than Congress approved in 1962 and more than in any year since 1951.

What is the purpose of this huge increase? The study asserts that virtually all farms now have electric power; that more than half the total power sales of the REA systems are being made to nonfarm users; and that nonfarm users comprise more than 80 per cent of the new power customers being added to the system.

It would thus appear that the requested increase is an attempt to push REA-financed power in direct competition with investor-owned, taxpaying utilities. During 1961, REA cooperatives reported a net income of more than $90 million. No income taxes, says the Chamber study, were paid on this amount. Yet income taxes of $45 million would have been required of investor-owned companies on a similar income.

Not only do the cooperatives escape paying taxes—a Federal subsidy in itself—but they are further subsidized through loans from REA at 2 per cent, or about one-half the rate the Treasury pays on its own borrowing. The study points out that over the 35-year period of these loans the low rate of interest amounts to a subsidy equal to three-fourths of the amount of the loan itself.

In contrast to other Federal agencies, REA appears to have little difficulty in Congress in obtaining approval for its requests. The study charges that virtually no detailed justifications accompany the requests, and that supporting data to show need for additional power facilities are conspicuous by their absence.

A reason for the continued expansion may be found in a speech by REA Administrator Norman Clapp, who said in Atlanta last winter that cooperatives should develop their own "massive source of power dedicated to co-op principles, with no ifs, ands, or buts." This is an open invitation for cooperatives to come to Washington for funds.

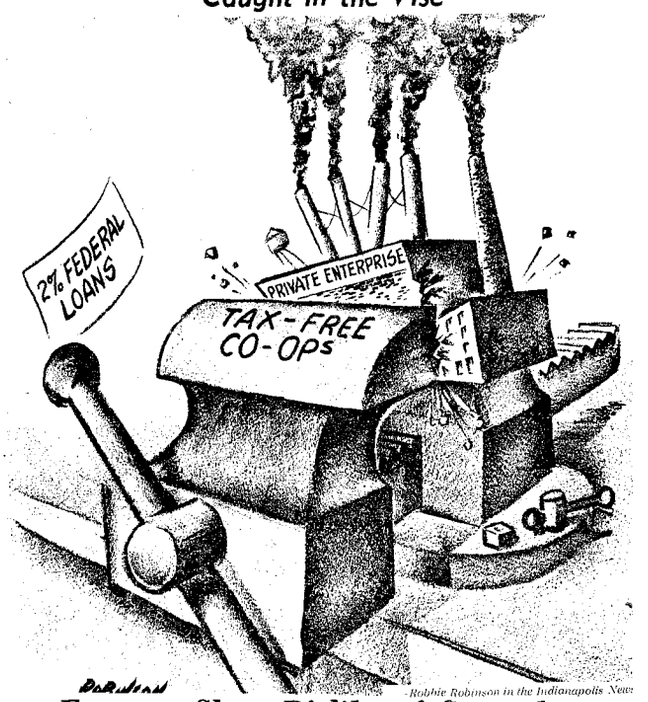
It is also in direct contrast to the original purpose of REA. In a discussion of the REA enabling act, the late Senator Norris and House Speaker Rayburn said REA loans would not be used to create competition for existing power sources.

Both the Hoover Commission and former President Eisenhower have declared it was high time for Congress to place REA systems on a self-financing basis, free of subsidies.

It is indeed time that Congress took steps to halt this system of special privilege. It should set REA interest rates at the going rate paid by the Treasury, shift the financing from the Federal government to private sources and repeal all tax privileges for REA systems.

By taking such action, Congress could remove a huge burden from the backs of American taxpayers.

Caught in the Vise



Robbie Robinson in the Indianapolis News

Farmers Show Dislike of Controls

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

If the imposition of Federal crop acreage allotments is a good thing for farmers, it might logically be expected that when farmer James Weir of Lake Village, Arkansas, refused to observe the allotments on the contention they are unconstitutional, other farmers would have been glad to see the government step in and take action against Mr. Weir.

But let's look at just what happened: The Federal government, after charging Mr. Weir a penalty of $8,900 for overplanting his 1958 rice crop, then grabbed Mr. Weir's 944-acre farm and had it sold at auction to get another $16,972 the government claims was owed by Mr. Weir for overplanting his 1959 acreage allotment.

Some 125 farmers from the area attended the auction, several bid on the property, and all the sympathy expressed was not for the government—but for Mr. Weir, who had been slapped down for standing up against what he believes is a violation of his rights.

The farm was sold for $60,000, and the man who bought it spoke for himself and other farmers in saying, "We're going to do everything we can for Mr. Weir." Another farmer had already testified at a hearing on the matter that Mr. Weir was "doing what a lot of us would like to do and can't afford to." Said another, "He just doesn't want to be pushed around."

The case of farmer James Weir has brought forth some good indications of what farmers themselves think of the imposition of Federal controls politicians say are "good" for the farm industry.

LOOKING AHEAD—"Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy told prisoners at a San Pedro, California, Federal prison that when they came out into the world again they should 'sign for the Democratic party.' Recruiting is recruiting but isn't this carrying it too far?" **(Cleveland Plain Dealer)**

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How Good Is Soviet 'Foreign Aid'?

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

OPERATION HARD-SELL, an annual campaign now for more than a decade, has opened once again. President Kennedy, like predecessors Truman and Eisenhower, has gone all out to convince a reluctant Congress of the necessity for his $5-billion foreign aid program.

White House lobbyists under the direction of Special Presidential Assistant Lawrence F. O'Brien find resistance is strong to JFK's proposal. Their pressure is direct, and their line is simple: The United States cannot default in the face of large-scale Communist aid to nations around the globe.

The story was leaked to friendly members of the press. The New York *Herald Tribune* warned that the "Communist bloc is rapidly stepping up its foreign aid program to key uncommitted countries." The story is told of dams in Egypt, steel mills in India, roads in Afghanistan—built by the Soviet Union in an effort to woo the uncommitted peoples of the world.

Figures released last year by the Kremlin, however, show the Soviet's much-vaunted aid program has been piddling when compared to that offered by this country:

- Since World War II, the United States has dispatched more than $96 billion to 104 nations of East and West.
- The Soviet Union in the same period has given but $2 billion to nations outside the Communist bloc. Red nations received a total of $8 billion from first Stalin and then Khrushchev.

The Soviet figures are found in the September, 1961, issue of *Foreign Trade*, official magazine of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. Professor F. P. Bystrov penned the article, entitled "International Credit Relations of the Soviet Union." The figures are accepted even by Administration salesmen.

Earlier last year, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation issued a detailed study of Communist and non-Communist aid. Its conclusion: Soviet generosity is a gigantic myth.

From 1956 to 1959, 16 Western nations, together with Japan, supplied the world's underdeveloped nations with an average of $6.9 billion in capital assistance, a category that includes direct aid, reparations payments, long-term loans, guaranteed export credits and contributions to international assistance funds. It excludes military grants.

The average yearly foreign aid budget of the entire nine-nation Communist bloc over the same period: $140 million. During this time neither Russia nor Red China ranked among the top ten most generous nations. Leading the list, of course, was Uncle Sam, with $14 billion to his credit. Ranking behind the US but ahead of the Soviet Union and Red China: France, West Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Japan, Italy, Canada, Belgium and Switzerland.

THE SOVIETS trail in quality as well as quantity. Take Indonesia, where the US has tried for years to outspend the Soviets for the affections of President Sukarno. More than two years ago the Reds undertook to build new roads and improve the existing primitive highway network linking East, West and Central Borneo, the most backward region in the sprawling island empire. Late last summer, the Indonesian army held maneuvers on 12 miles of that highway north of Balikpapan. It sank into the swamps.

SUKARNO

The Indonesians previously bought 4,000 Soviet jeeps to help put down an anti-Communist rebellion that had plagued Sukarno for years. The jeeps were less than useful however—the windshields buckled in the heat, steering mechanisms went out of control at high speeds. The jeeps weren't tough enough for the Indonesian roads, much less the open country. Broken springs were a constant plague. And the tires lasted less than 5,000 miles.

Of the ten Soviet cargo-passenger ships purchased in 1958, four were laid up almost immediately for heavy repairs. Broken bow plates, cracked turbines, faulty cargo lifts and other difficulties kept the ships out of service. Over half the MIG jet-fighter planes delivered in 1959 were grounded with faulty feed lines, broken landing gear and defective engines. When a long-awaited East German sugar-refining plant was finally assembled in Java, it was discovered that the machinery was designed for German sugar beets instead of Indonesian sugar cane.

TOURE

Guinea's Sekou Toure has a similar tale to tell. He is unsure of what to do with two snowplows shipped to his steaming tropical land by the Soviets. Or with 1,000,000 screwdrivers sent to his country of less than 3,000,000 people.

Toure's complaints are numerous. Sugar, shipped from Poland, is hard and the matches do not light. Electrical goods do not last at all. Movie projectors burn out and typewriters break down. Outside the country's main airport last year were stacked thousands of toilet bowls crated and unused along the roadside. There were 10,000 of them and they arrived without seats, water tanks or fittings.

Following the Iraqi Revolution of 1958, Premier Karim Kassem inked pacts with Soviet agents for a myriad of aid projects. Russia promised to build plants that would produce tube steel, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, textiles, electrical equipment, tin cans and light bulbs, and to build, as well, a radio station, concrete silos, laboratories, highways and railways.

More than a year later, construction had not yet begun on a single one of the 26 factories. Premier Kassem himself laid the "cornerstone" for a new railway from Basra to Baghdad, and that's about all there is of the railway to date.

Iraqis complain bitterly of Soviet "welshing." They rip the mediocre quality of Soviet goods shipped to their country. They ridicule Soviet technicians, sent to train Iraqis, who speak no Arabic and no English, the country's second language.

Strange then are the words of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who tells the American people that "corrective measures must be immediately taken" if the US is to catch Soviet Russia in the foreign aid race.

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IRS Picks Michigan—Why?

Senator Pat McNamara (D.-Mich.) pointed out in a recent newsletter that the Internal Revenue Service plans to locate its new automatic data processing center in the metropolitan Detroit area. Wisconsin and Illinois were the losers.

The facility was not unwanted. Why? Annual payroll: $5.8 million. Employment: 1,500 persons.

Commented McNamara after observing that Wisconsin and Illinois "competed fiercely" for the IRS facility: "The decision to locate it in Michigan was made after we [McNamara and other Michigan Democrats] had taken our case directly to the White House, where we found a *keen and sympathetic understanding.*" (Emphasis added.)

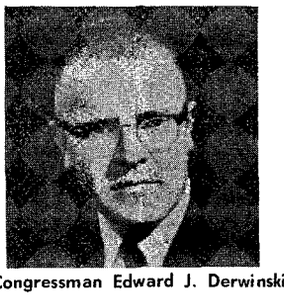
Perhaps the reason for the Michigan victory is that the Wolverine State is more of a battleground than the other two states. Democratic leaders from the top down make no secret of the fact that they allocate Federal expenditures to the areas where they will do the most good—politically.

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

Airmail Your Registration — Time Is Short

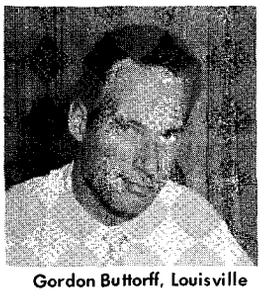
Human Events
POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOTE FRAUDS
and How to Combat Them --



Congressman Edward J. Derwinski
Chicago
STEALING THE VOTE—
HOW IT'S DONE

George Shankey, Pittsburgh
INSURING AN HONEST
VOTE—BEFORE
ELECTION DAY



Gordon Buttorff, Louisville
HOW VOTE THEFT WAS
STOPPED
—ON ELECTION DAY

is one of more than two dozen subjects to be presented at the

Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference

July 13 - 14, 1962, Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Pittsburgh and Louisville were three of the major cities in which flagrant vote frauds were uncovered during 1960 and 1961. A panel of three people, one from each of those cities, will present case histories of how frauds were uncovered and some of the political consequences. Moral—clean-up *before* the votes are counted.

Among the other principal speakers will be: Senators Barry Goldwater, Harry Byrd and John Tower; Congressmen William Jennings Bryan Dorn, John Anderson, John Ashbrook, Donald Bruce, Catherine May and John Rousselot; and other outstanding authorities on matters concerned with victory.

Organize a Delegation — Airmail Your Reservation Today

Please make reservations at the Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference, July 13 and 14, 1962, for the persons listed below:

The Conference fee of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner on both days. The fee for additional members of the same immediate family (wives, sons and daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen and members of the YAF and ISI is $45.

Special room rates, $10 for single and $15 for double, have been arranged at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Name..... ☐ **Meat**
Address..... ☐ **Fish**
City..... **Zone**..... **State**.....

All fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, whatever the reason.

Space is limited, and all registrations must be reserved, so fill out the coupon below now to insure your reservation.

☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Bill me after July 31 in the amount of $ ..... to cover the Conference fee at $75 per person, and $45 for additional members of the same family.

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This Is Urban Renewal

Chalk Sells Site for $3.5 Million -- Buys It Back for $767,000

By JAMES L. WICK

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CASE against urban renewal rests upon the argument that the government has no right to use its powers of condemnation to take property from one private individual and turn it over to another private individual.

This process—unconstitutional despite a decision by the Warren Court to the contrary—has now been carried to its logical conclusion.

O. Roy Chalk, a genius at converting "shoestrings" into multi-million-dollar fortunes, sold a piece of property to the urban renewal agency in Washington for $3.5 million. A factor in establishing this high valuation was that the location is only a stone's throw from the Capital. Chalk then turned around and bought back the site from the urban renewal agency for $767-000. The property was still only a stone's throw from the Capital, but it shrank 78 per cent in value when the difference could be unloaded upon the taxpayers.

CHALK

Losses of 78 per cent of the original cost are so typical of urban renewal that a Washington daily newspaper gave the item only a limited amount of space at the bottom of page 5.

Ethical considerations, in the days of the Neanderthals, demanded, as protection against graft, collusion and favoritism, that sales of government property be made to the highest bidder.

Urban renewal agencies are exempt from that antiquated requirement. They may arbitrarily set the price at which urban renewal land shall be sold; offers of higher sums are disregarded as immaterial, irrelevant and contemptuous of the dignity of political planning. The winning bidder is chosen by criteria which may be almost anything the planners conclude to be "in the national interest."

The wishes of the local community carry no weight whatever if they conflict with those of the Washington bureaucracy.

Chalk's payment of 22 per cent of the government's acquisition cost is par for the course. On a high percentage of urban renewal sales, the agencies sell property for 20 to 25 per cent of what was paid. Why should the bureaucrats try to get more? The money being given away comes from the taxpayer, and he—think the planners—doesn't seem to care enough to cause trouble.

In the case we are discussing, the $767,000 price was fixed in advance. The bidding was confined to the presentation of development plans.

To quote one observer of the Washington transaction: "The winner obviously was to be the one who would submit the prettiest picture of what would fit the whim of the centralized planners."

Chalk's D. C. Transit System, Inc., was one of 18 firms submitting architectural designs. His proposal was for a combined apartment and row-house development to cost $5 million. He submitted "the purtiest pitchures."

Now he will build and own a property which should add several millions to the Chalk fortune.

Anticipating criticism, the urban renewal agency declared that the judges had no knowledge that it was Chalk who had entered the winning design.

THIS COUP surprised no one familiar with the career of this *entrepreneur extraordinaire.*

Starting with next to nothing after World War II, Chalk organized the charter-flight Trans-Caribbean Airways to bring Puerto Ricans to New York. He packed them on the plane and charged them $45 for the trip. When they arrived in New York, the late pro-Communist Congressman Vito Marcantonio had his agents on hand to welcome them and to get them quickly on relief.

Profits, considering the insignificant investment, were so fantastic that the airline bought Washington's streetcar and bus system from Louis Wolfson in 1956.

The price of the transit system was $13.5 million. Chalk bought it with a $500,000 down payment. He sold enough assets—including the $3.5 million sale to urban renewal—to pay off $9.1 million in bank loans three years earlier than the repayment schedule called for.

Manhattan office buildings have been added to the Chalk empire. His political influence has been strengthened by the purchase of New York City's two Spanish-language dailies which are the "bible" of the City's 650,000 Puerto Ricans. The newspapers support Mayor Wagner and the Kennedy Administration.

The significance of this tale is that tomorrow's Horatio Algers will be those who understand "How to Make a Million Without Half Trying." The secret is to ferret out the get-rich-quick possibilities of the Welfare State. Four rules must be followed:

Rule No. 1: Play ball with the powers that be.

Rule No. 2: Know who's who and what they want.

Rules No. 3 and 4: If you can't figure these two rules out for yourself, put on a dunce cap and go stand in the corner.

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JFK's Farm Bill Is No Cure

By CHARLES B. SHUMAN, President
American Farm Bureau Federation

THE ESTES CASE is not simply one of irresponsible wheeling and dealing by an individual. It is an outgrowth of government programs which give government employes the power to make decisions that mean real money to farmers, warehousemen and others.

The result of the adoption of the Administration's proposed farm legislation would be more decisions for the government to make and more payrollers subject to political pressures for favored treatment.

SHUMAN

Under the Administration proposal for feed-grain quotas, the right to grow corn could become more valuable than the land itself. This would create pressure for the transfer of corn allotments as cotton allotments were transferred in the Estes case.

The Secretary of Agriculture also would be authorized to exempt feed-deficit areas from the tight regulations of the program. The term "deficit areas" is so loosely defined that it is wide open to manipulation.

The Secretary of Agriculture, under the proposed legislation, would be allowed to permit grazing during certain periods of the year on the acres diverted from feed grains without reducing payments. Such seasonal grazing would be difficult to police, and violations before or after the permitted periods would be easy to overlook.

In the case of wheat, addition of a complicated marketing certificate plan to the existing marketing quota program would open up new avenues for abuse.

ONE OF THE MORE amazing features of the bill would authorize the Federal government to underwrite private export sales of perishable products under long-term credit arrangements. Such credit supposedly would be repaid over a 20-year period starting two years after the sale. The domestic food industry long ago discovered the fallacy of granting extended credit for the purchase of food.

The whole Federal farm control and pricing program even now is shot through with petty favoritism and discrimination that is costing taxpayers untold millions of dollars.

For example, there have been repeated reports of the sale of government-owned grain as No. 4 grade at discount prices because "it is going out of condition, or is in danger of going out of condition." Oftentimes the private buyer then manages to sell the same grain as No. 2 grade. After the grain moves into the regular trade channels, it is difficult, if not impossible, to challenge the transaction.

From a speech given by Mr. Shuman at the Farm Bureau Institute on the campus of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, in May.

Such manipulation comes out of the taxpayer's pocket as the government does not recover the full market value of the grain it has taken as security in payment of a commodity loan to a producer. Here is an area that demands congressional investigation.

A SECOND EXAMPLE of political favoritism and resultant cost to the taxpayer is to be found in the procedures followed in the determination of acreage bases and yield factors for the present feed-grain program.

The whole government farm program is similar to an iceberg in that the Billie Sol Estes case is merely the top of a huge, submerged mass of accumulated chicanery.

The frightening aspect of the situation is that it demonstrates the huge economic power wielded by government through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation agency of the US Department of Agriculture.

This agency directs the disbursement of payments, subsidies and price supports totaling more than $3 billion in practically every agricultural community to approximately one-third of the two million US farmers who comply with rules laid down by Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture and as interpreted by thousands of local ASC committeemen.

Most of these local committeemen are honest, conscientious citizens who try to dispense the tax monies under their control in a fair and impartial manner. However, they are subjected to increasing pressure from the political machine in control of the state and Federal offices—and some of them bow to these forces.

There have been numerous reports that a few committees are misusing their tremendous power to grant favors or punish those who speak out against the programs. In some counties it is rumored that favorable action on appeals for a better yield factor can be obtained more readily if the farmer belongs to certain organizations.

Regardless of whether or not these reports concerning local favoritism are true, recent disclosures of alleged bribery and other improper actions involving state and Federal USDA employes point up the danger of too much power.

THE BASIC FALLACY in the economic-control philosophy is the idea that government planners can determine human needs better than a relatively free market. Misuse of power, petty favoritism, outright corruption, wasteful production of unneeded surpluses and continued low farm prices are the result.

There is a better way! That way is to reduce controls, permit the market price to function and limit the economic power of any individual over others.

Farm Bureau has recommended to Congress a voluntary crop-land retirement program as a means of adjusting supply to demand, with lower price supports related to the market price, no individual grain allotments and a ban against the dumping of farm surpluses held by the Commodity Credit Corporation except at prices well above support levels.

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Unlimited Jobless Pay

New UAW Goal

From the Columbus [Ohio] Dispatch

"The nation has the responsibility of providing jobs for anyone who wants to work or paying him unemployment benefits until he does [go to work]."

WE HOPE that this extreme statement, made to an Ohio AFL-CIO convention at Cleveland by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, does not represent the thinking of all big-labor leaders in the country.

Mazey laid down this ultimatum in elaborating on a previous assertion that there should be no limit on the duration of unemployment compensation: "The government should extend unemployment compensation for the length of the unemployment, no matter how long it takes."

What the UAW spokesman is asking for is transformation of the American economy into an out-an-out Socialist state, and, to make such a regimen work, the Federal government would be obliged, in turn, to adopt a totalitarian pattern of rule, either after the Soviet model or cast in the mold of the Fascist regimes which the free American economy smashed to bits in the last world war.

NO GOVERNMENT in all history ever has been able to guarantee jobs for all its people, or to support them in either involuntary (or voluntary) idleness without clamping controls on the whole national economy which would be repressive and authoritarian and which the majority of free workers would, or should be, among the first to resent.

America's free-enterprise system, based on a dynamic, enlightened and expanding capitalism, has proved itself the marvel and envy of the modern world. Its vitality and flexibility have been demonstrated often and abundantly. No other system anywhere on the globe has been able to provide higher living standards as the fruits of higher wages for less work. But we doubt that even our system, strong and adaptable as it is, could sustain the application, in practice, of the principle Mr. Mazey suggests and still remain free.

A government can help in many ways to find jobs, and to create jobs for those who want to work. What is even more important, it can, if it will, cultivate a climate in which the dynamism of free enterprise can function with maximum efficiency.

A government, as it now does, can provide unemployment compensation, for a reasonable period, for those who genuinely want to work and cannot find jobs. But in a world in which uncertainty, much as we would wish it otherwise, is a cardinal rule of life, no government can undertake to guarantee employment, from cradle to grave so to speak, or support in idleness over the same long span.

Anyone who suggests that such a utopian goal is either attainable—or, to be honest about it, is desirable—is only kidding himself and cruelly misleading those whom he asks to share the delusion.

Winner to Attend Conference

The winner of a drawing to be conducted by Republican Associates of San Diego County, California, will receive an all-expense-paid trip to the Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference, July 13-14, in Washington, D. C. In order to be eligible for the drawing, a person must have secured five new members for the organization.

says Arthur Schlesinger . . .

Capitalists Are Cowardly

YOU CAN PROVE SCHLESINGER WRONG

CAPITALISTS ARE COWARDLY, says Arthur Schlesinger. Therefore, reasons JFK's No. 1 Braintruster, "there seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of New Deals."

Every child born in America has a stake in capitalism. You know scores of Americans who realize that and are NOT cowardly and WILL resist the advance of socialism.

You can spur them to action by putting HUMAN EVENTS into their hands for five weeks. After they have become acquainted with HUMAN EVENTS, they may send $1 trial subscriptions to other NOT cowardly Americans.

Make up your list today. Rush it to HUMAN EVENTS. PROVE SCHLESINGER WRONG.

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Send Trial Subscriptions to:

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Land of the Free?

From the Washington Evening Star

America may still be the home of the brave. But the notion that it is also the land of the free is becoming suspect.

Take the case of four members of Local 283 of the United Automobile Workers. They were fined by the local for earning more, which means working more, under an incentive system, than union rules permitted. The workers refused to pay the fines and the union sued them in the Wisconsin courts. In their turn, the workers filed an unfair labor practice complaint against the union under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Now, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has spoken. What he says, in effect, is that there's nothing in the Taft-Hartley Act which prevents a union from telling a man how much he may earn or, stated the other way, how hard he may work. He can earn what the union says he can earn, and that's that.

The General Counsel of the NLRB has decided to ask the full Labor Board to overrule the trial examiner, and this, we think, gives rise to some hope. It may even turn out, after all, that this really is both the land of the free and the home of the brave.

FOR SURVIVAL—"The very survival of our liberties—and, indeed, our civilization—is dependent upon our citizenry, of all races, creeds and colors, standing firmly and invincibly together with a singleness of purpose, a mutuality of faith and a common prayer, 'God bless America.' " **(Closing sentence of the keynote speech made to the 1952 GOP Convention by General Douglas MacArthur)**

Latta Hits Planned Economy

"It is beyond my power to comprehend why America should go to a planned economy for agriculture when past and current history cannot begin to hide the fact that it has failed miserably when put to the acid test under Socialist and Communist systems," said Representative Delbert L. Latta of the 5th District of Ohio in this week's *Congressional Interview*. "Are the minds of those who lust for power and dream those bureaucratic dreams too clouded to comprehend this?" he asked. Latta detailed the deception built into the Administration farm bill, and pointed out that it "may well mean the end of a free agriculture in America and the beginning of a completely planned economy." This particularly enlightening interview should be heard by all interested Americans.

The price for single interviews is $7. If you enter an order for one interview a month the price is $6, one a week $5; $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

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